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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SAW "OLD SOLS" FACE ECLIPSED.

Was With One of the Successful Astronomical Parties.

FROM MANY FOREIGN FIELDS.

Account of the Fram's Home Journey—Forest Fires in Washington—Filibusters Land in Cuba—Labor Troubles in Glasgow—Manitoba School Question—Harry Hill Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Seventy happy excursionists who had made a two months' voyage to the land of the midnight sun safely landed tonight from the American liner Ohio. Not one of them had seen the midnight sun. They were too late for that, but they witnessed another sight which amply repaid them. This was the total eclipse of the sun.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard Proctor, the noted astronomer, was one of the passengers. She was a very close observer of the eclipse, and she also made a good sketch of it during the brief interval of total obscurity.

"Those on the Ohio are the only ones who had a clear view of the eclipse," said Miss Proctor tonight. "Our vessel, after touching at Southampton, went to St. Petersburg, allowing the excursionists a week to visit that city and Moscow. Then the Ohio steamed to a point near the Island of Stettin, off the promontory of Kunnen, Norway, and early on the morning of August 9th we were aroused to witness the eclipse.

"Our object, at least mine, was to examine the sun's corona, or crown of glory. Ordinarily, as you know, it is impossible to look at the sun, as its chromosphere is an ocean of glowing hydrogen from 5,000 to 10,000 miles in depth, which envelopes the sun as the air envelopes our earth.

"It was impossible, however, to use a telescope, as the vessel was not steady enough, and we had to content ourselves with field glasses. This I regretted greatly from a scientific standpoint.

At exactly 2:53:25 o'clock in the morning the first contact was visible; that is, the dark edge of the moon's disc began to creep over the face of the sun.

"One hour later, to a minute and a second, the sun was totally eclipsed. The light had slowly faded during the hour until it was like summer twilight. It was barely possible to read if one had good eyes. The sea gulls had fled, screaming, as the darkness settled, and we could see the light fading out of the sky as we all stood on deck, silently watching the black disc that nearly covered the orb of day. Around that disc of black appeared a ring of light, and on the edge of the ring were several bright red spots or projections that gemmed the edge of the moon like so many brilliants.

"On the western edge a strong red streak made its appearance and there appeared also the filaments of pearly light forming the corona. These colors shot, too, from the eastern edge, but not so far as from the opposite side of the sun's disc. There the light seemed to shoot into space—a distance equal to twice the sun's diameter. It was as if the moon had been brought in front of the sun as a huge reflector, and as we were behind it on the earth we could only see the rays that it shot out on all sides.

"The total obscurity lasted one minute and thirty-five seconds. It ended at 3:55 o'clock, and at 4:50 the contact ended, and the sun shone as brightly as before.

"I shall never forget the awed feeling with which I viewed that eclipse. It was as if the sun was being slowly snuffed out. I had never witnessed an eclipse before, and my father never saw one in his lifetime.

"The next eclipse is in 1898. It will be visible in India only. I hope to see it."

HOME VOYAGE OF THE FRAM. Gun Cotton Used to Force a Passage Through the Ice.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tromsø, signed by Dr. Nansen, gives Captain Sverdrup's account of the voyage of the Fram after Dr. Nansen left the boat. The dispatch says:

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tion could not be described, even by the telescope. The house in which he died was made famous years ago, and is known as "Harry Hill's Original Road House." His son Richard, on whom he was dependent, now conducts the place and makes a bare living in it. A widow and three sons survive him.

TO FIGHT PRINCIPLES.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Gives His Political Views.

PORTLAND (Or.), August 24.—J. H. Mitchell, Oregon's senior United States Senator, arrived home to-day from Washington. Senator Mitchell, as soon as he arranges some private business, will take up the stump in this State for McKinley and Hobart. Speaking of the campaign the Senator said:

"The outlook in the East is decidedly favorable to the election of McKinley. From what I can learn the sentiment in the Middle West is rapidly changing. In Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota can ticket. I do not regard any one of the States as being the least doubtful. The chances are also favorable for the Republicans to carry Kentucky.

"When I take the stump I will fully set forth my views as to why McKinley should be elected President of the United States. There are several vital questions in this campaign aside from the financial question. There is the question of protection to American industries and American labor, the question of national supremacy, integrity of the organization and ultimate decisions of the national judiciary. In other words, the same questions are involved in the coming campaign relative to policies and principles over the vindication of which the War of the Republic was fought to a finish."

FIRES IN WASHINGTON. Careless Sportsmen Responsible for Big Loss.

ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 28.—Last week two trout fishers carelessly started a fire in the woods near Oak Point, on the Columbia, forty miles from this city, in Washington. The blaze burned nearly 3,000 cords of wood, and after two days was thought to have been completely subdued. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, however, smoldering ashes fanned by a strong east wind burst into flame, and by sundown the fire had reached the finest timber belt in the Northwest, running across three miles wide. At 7 o'clock it reached Benson's logging camp, the largest in Washington, and in an hour had completely devastated the settlement, destroying four miles of logging railroad, two new locomotives, four donkey engines and several other pieces of machinery valued at \$35,000.

LANDED ARMS AND MEN. Return of a Successful Filibustering Trip to Cuba.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Herald's Key West special says: "A seaman was caused this afternoon, by the arrival of a large black ship's boat with twelve Cubans aboard.

The first to land was Major General Charles Roloff, followed by Dr. Nunez. The steamer from which they landed hurriedly put to sea, going up the gulf and disappearing before the pilot boats which had started toward her could distinguish her name.

From one of the party it was learned that three landings were effected, at all of which disembarkation was made under cover of the insurrection forces. The first contingent consisted of thirty men under Colonel Rafael Cabrera. Altogether forty persons were landed. But they were insufficient, it is asserted, to properly handle the arms and ammunition put ashore. It is alleged that the expedition consisted of 4,000 rifles, 1,500,000 rounds of cartridges, 4 Hotchkiss guns and large quantities of dynamite, machetes and clothing.

LAURIER SCORES TUPPER. Alleges That the Latter's Government Was Corrupt, Extravagant and False.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.—The debate on the address was proceeded with in the House of Commons today. Mr. McInnis, member for Vancouver, who is the youngest member of the House, being only 25 years of age, moved its adoption.

Sir Charles Tupper, as leader of the opposition, replied: "Sir Charles, in conclusion, said that the American Government would not consent to renew the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

Mr. Laurier made a very eloquent reply. He said that the Government of Sir Charles Tupper was defeated because it refused to reform the fiscal policy, because it was corrupt and extravagant, and because, instead of appealing to the intelligence and common sense of the people of Quebec, he appealed to their religious prejudices.

"The Republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

"The issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected."

The prosperous period from 1890 to 1892 is noted and the panic of 1893 is attributed to the free trade policy of the Democratic party.

"It is not increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coinage, but an increase of confidence, not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined, not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessities and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which will encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance."

McKinley declares against unrestricted immigration, favors reciprocity, pensions, extended civil service reform and protection of the merchant marine. In closing he congratulates the country on the decline of sectionalism.

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subsequent encounter between Brazilians and Italians in Rio and the provinces.

ROANOKE OVERDUE.

But Has Been Sighted and Tugs Hunt for Her.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The big clipper Roanoke, which sailed from Honolulu April 27th, and which has been daily expected the last three weeks, will probably make port tomorrow. Captain Owen of the steamship Pontiac, which arrived from Gibraltar to-day, reports having sighted, August 27th, a big four-masted ship heading to the westward. The vessel was then ninety miles east of Sandy Hook.

Six powerful ocean-going tugs have put to sea from this port and from Philadelphia in search of the incoming voyager.

The one that finds the Roanoke first, and gets the job of towing her to port, will make a good day's work of it, for he can ask something like \$3000 for the job because of her size.

THREE-YEAR-OLD RECORD.

Agitato Faces a Mile in 2:09½ in Third Heat.

WOODLAND, Aug. 27.—Agitato, the long-striding and leg-gaited son of Steinway, smashed the world's three-year-old pacing race record this afternoon before an enthusiastic assemblage of 4,000 people, which included the beauty and wealth of Yolo county. He paced the third heat in 2:09½, beating a capital field of all-aged horses in the 2:12 class. The best previous race record for a three-year-old pacer was held jointly by Judge Hurt and Miss Rita, with a mark of 2:09¾.

PREMIER ITO RESIGNS.

Japan Treated to Cabinet Crisis—San Francisco Comment.

YOKOHAMA, August 28.—Premier Ito, also the Minister of the Interior and the Secretary of the Cabinet has resigned.

CANADIAN YACHT VICTOR.

Outsailed But American Captain Lost His Bearings.

TOLEDO (O.), August 26.—The Canadian yacht Canada defeated the challenger Vencendor to-day and won the international race. The Canada won by twenty-six seconds, time allowance, after as pretty a contest as was ever sailed on Lake Erie. It was a hard race for the Yankee yacht to lose, for she had it well won, but lost on account of the captain mistaking the stake boat on the second turn.

NEW SUGAR REGULATION.

United States Treasury Department Issues New Order.

Relates to Determining Value of Raw Sugars at United States Custom Houses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D. C., July 14th, 1896.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs:

The attention of chief officers of customs is hereby called to the following decision of the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York, January 7th, 1896, in the trial of the United States from the the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, July 20th, 1895, regarding the classification of certain sugars imported per steamship Yumuri by the American Sugar Refining Company:

"This importation is of sugar, entered on the invoice as 'Basis 81 deg., with a memorandum attached, becoming a part of the invoice, stating it as 'Purchased at 1¾c. per Spanish pound net, basis 81 deg. average, 1-32c. per pound to be added for each degree above 81 deg. test, or 1-16c. per pound to be deducted for each degree below 81 deg. test, fractional of a degree pro rata.'

"This meant, and was understood at the custom house to mean, a polariscope test, such as is used there, and that the price was to vary according to the quality as should be shown by the test agreeably to the memorandum. It tested considerably above 81 deg., and the appraised value was more than 10 per cent. above the price of 1¾c. per pound and much less than that above the price according to the test and the memorandum. The Government claims that this is an undervaluation of more than 10 per cent., and that an additional duty should be imposed for it as such under section 7 of the Administrative Custom Act of 1890. Invoices must show the actual cost of goods purchased for importation which becomes the value declared in the entry, if not raised by the importer, and the additional duty is imposed only in cases of 10 per cent. above this value."

The act does not require that the actual cost be stated in any sums total, nor prohibit stating it by reference to prices of measurable quantities or qualities, but only that it shall somehow be stated. Now this actual cost, as stated in the body of this invoice was not 1¾c. per pound in quantity only, but at 81 deg. in quality as a basis also. The memorandum added the variation in price by the quality. The price by quality was as ascertainable as well as ascertained as that by quantity, and both together made the actual cost of the purchase, without question as to the correctness of either. This was the entered value below which the collector would have had no right to go if the appraised value had been less and above which the appraised value must be reckoned to find the 10 per cent. As the appraised value did not reach 10 per cent. above this entered

KATE FIELD'S ESTATE.
Collector Appointed to Take Charge of Her Effects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The effects of the late Miss Kate Field are in the possession of the United States Consul General at Honolulu. Therefore a demand was recently made on the Secretary of State for the will of the deceased believed to be among her effects. The department ruled, however, that the Consul General shall only be ordered to make a search, and if a will is found to make a copy of it, but this being insufficient in administration, Judge Cox in the Probate Court today appointed George Riddle of Boston as collector of the estate.

value, no liability for any additional duty on that account arose. "Judgment affirmed."

I.—Appraisement.—The above decision establishes the rule under which appraisements of raw sugars and liquidation of entries covering the same shall hereafter be made.

II.—In conformity with section 15 of the Administrative Act, the appraiser shall ascertain, estimate, and appraise the actual market value and wholesale price of sugar, at the time of exportation to the United States, in packed condition in the principal markets of the country whence the same has been imported.

III.—The appraiser shall also describe the character of the sugar for the information of the collector, and shall report to him the degree of polariscope test actually found by him on appraisement and the market value of the sugar on such test.

IV.—The regulation as to the sampling and appraisement of sugars are hereby extended to apply to all imported sugars on arrival. In case no entry is made of sugars thus sampled and appraised, careful record should be kept of all the facts of each case, and the return of the appraisement shall be the basis of liquidation, should entry be made subsequently. Whenever any sugars shall have been entered for transportation to another port, either in bond or otherwise, a report of the facts found on appraisement shall be transmitted to the collector at the port of destination.

V.—The "additional sample" provided for in paragraph 33 of the regulations issued May 13th, 1895 (Synopsis 16045) shall, without delay, be marked and kept in safe custody. In the case of sugars of low grade, or those containing sand, additional reserved samples should be kept, so as to provide for additional tests, should the appraiser find them desirable, in order to arrive at an average test by which to determine the true grade of saccharine strength. The appraiser shall informally report to the importer the degree of saccharine strength which he finds on examination of the first sample. Should the importer, within two official days after such notice has been mailed to him by the appraiser, claim an error in the reported test and request a report of test on the reserved samples, such test may be made, and the appraiser's return may then be made according to the result of such second test, and his return shall, in either case be held to be the date of appraisement, and the test returned by the appraiser shall be held to be the true test, without regard to any other test made by unofficial persons.

VI.—In conformity with the decision of the United States Circuit Court above quoted, the dutiable value of imported sugars may be controlled by the stipulations and conditions of purchase, or of value specified in said opinion whenever they shall be duly set forth in the invoice or entry, the court having held that "the price by quality was as ascertainable, and as well ascertained, as that by quantity."

For the purpose of determining whether the additional (penal) duty accrues under section 7, act of June 10th, 1890, the entered value shall be adjusted to accord with the specification, as to the test basis of purchase set forth in the invoice or entry, and when the entered value thus adjusted shows that the appraised value does not exceed by more than 10 per cent. the entered value thus adjusted, no additional (penal) duty accrues. When the appraised value exceeds the adjusted entered value by more than 10 per cent. on the basis above mentioned, the appropriate additional (penal) duty shall be levied—that is to say, penal duties shall not accrue on imported sugars in case the advanced value on liquidation exceeds the entered value by more than 10 per cent. whenever such advanced value above 10 per cent. is caused by a difference between the test as reported by the appraiser and the test basis of purchase named in the invoice or entry. Provided. That the test basis of invoice valuation shall appear in the invoice or entry, and that the terms of sale shall appear in the invoice or entry of purchased sugars.

VII.—The entered value, when adjusted to the conditions expressed in the invoice or entry, will be the minimum value for duty purposes, "below which the collector would have no right to go" (see court decision), even although the appraised value when similarly adjusted may show a lower value than such entered value.

VIII.—In the liquidation of invoices of sugar, in regard to which no polariscope test is set forth as the basis of value, and no terms of sale appear on the invoice or entry, the computation to establish dutiable value shall be made upon the appraiser's report of market value.

IX.—Whenever the appraiser shall report that, in his opinion, the value of any imported sugars has been advanced over 10 per cent. by reason of the higher polariscope test, produced by unusual drainage or evaporation on the voyage of importation, no additional or penal duties shall be exacted, unless the aggregate appraised value of the quantity actually landed shall exceed the aggregate invoice or entered value by more than 10 per cent.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,
Acting Secretary.

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FLIED BEFORE

BRITISH GUNS.

Said Khalid Was Driven From Zanzibar Palace.

NEW RULER DUELY RECOGNIZED.

More Blood Shed in Constantinople—Armenians Make an Attack Which Is Signal for Terrible Slaughter by Followers of the Sultan—Reported Stay of Hostilities, Etc.

ZANZIBAR, August 27.—The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, escaped to the German Consulate, where they remain under the protection of the German flag.

Rear-Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and West Coast Africa station, and the British Consul-General, A. H. Harding, after holding a conference yesterday, communicated by cable to the Government of Great Britain that Said Khalid, who had seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamid bin Thwain bin Said, had been strongly re-enforced and positively refused to surrender.

Said Khalid had with him about 2500 well-armed and well-disciplined men, including 900 Askaris, trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition, and field guns and other pieces of artillery which were trained on the British war ships, the flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Philomel, the first-class gunboats Raccoon and Thrush.

ADMIRAL RAWSON'S REPORT.

Issued Ultimatum and Proceeded to Bombard the Enemy.

LONDON, August 27.—A dispatch received from Admiral Rawson, dated Zanzibar, 2:45 P. M. to-day, says: "Issued an ultimatum at 7 o'clock this morning calling upon the usurper to hand down his flag and surrender to me and directing his followers to pile their arms and leave the place before 9 o'clock, otherwise it would be bombarded. Instead of complying he commenced increasing his fortifications, and his corvette trained her guns on my squadron. I opened fire at 9 o'clock on the palace and on the corvette, which promptly replied. I ceased firing at 9:40, when the corvette was sunk and all the guns were silenced, and the usurper fled to the German Consul. Hamoud has been appointed Sultan."

"The enemy's loss was heavy. Only a petty officer of the gunboat Thrush was wounded."

Much regret is expressed that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sailed for New York yesterday, since in Parliament he had warmly espoused the abolition of slavery in Zanzibar, and his influence would now be exerted to finally put an end to Arab rule. If an English protectorate is established the control of the Sultanate will be transferred to the Colonial Department.

'IWAS AGAINST THE POWERS.

Armenians Explain Why They Attacked the Bank.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 28.—The Ministry of Police has appointed a commission of eight Christians and five Mussulmans to inquire into the revolutionary rioting on Wednesday.

The officials of the British Postoffice were virtually prisoners until night, and the mail was not dispatched. The British Charge d'Affaires, Michael Herbert, telegraphed to Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, urging the prompt restoration of order.

It also appears that while the Ottoman Bank was being attacked circulars were delivered at the different embassies signed by the Armenian revolutionary committee, declaring that they intended to seize the bank and hold it for two days, during which time they wanted the powers to actively intervene in the settlement of the Armenian question, and adding that if the authorities tried to recapture the bank they would blow it up with all its securities.

Mr. Vincent went to the palace yesterday evening to see the Sultan, and while he was there a message was received from the revolutionists saying that they were willing to surrender on condition that they were allowed to leave the country. Mr. Vincent accordingly returned to the bank and parleyed with the leaders of the Armenians through the windows.

The Armenians had revolvers in their hands and told him they held two of the directors and a number of employees of the bank as hostages, and that they had seized the bank in order to create a demonstration not against the Turks nor the banks, but against the powers,

who had abandoned the Armenians. They added that they had selected the Ottoman Bank because it was the most accessible place, and expressed their willingness to surrender provided they were allowed to retain their revolvers while yielding up the bombs in their possession and receiving safe conduct out of the country. These terms were agreed upon, and the Armenians surrendered last night and were conveyed on board Vincent's yacht Gulnare.

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

Turks Indulge in Another Terrible Massacre.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that on Thursday it was estimated that from 3000 to 4000 persons had been killed in the riots in the different portions of the city. All Europeans en route for this city have been turned back by the cordons of troops occupying the public places, the wharves and bridges.

The whole thing could have been stopped in an hour if the Government had desired, but the members of the mob pretend to have received permission to loot, burn and destroy the Armenian quarters for a certain period of time. It is feared that there will be serious trouble in the provinces.

British Press Comment.

LONDON, August 21.—Almost all of the daily papers this morning contain comments upon the situation in Zanzibar. Leading editorials in the Chronicle and Daily News favor the annexation of Zanzibar with a view to the suppression of the slave trade. The Times, however, considers this rather a doubtful policy.

ADVOCATE OF CREMATION.

Kate Field's Friend Tells of Probable Contents of the Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—In regard to the disposition of Kate Field's body, now lying at Honolulu, John Bowles of this city, a personal friend of the dead authoress, writes:

"The last time I met her our conversation rounded up on the philosophy, wisdom and justice of cremation. Both of us being members of the New York Cremation Society, she spoke very frankly on the subject, and closed by saying:

"I have in my will made explicit provisions for the cremation of my body, in such terms as no friend or foe of mine would think of disregarding after I am dead."

"So there is no doubt in my mind, when Kate Field's will turns up, there will be found a clause providing for giving back to mother nature that part of the perishable garments with which she clothes all her children, through the process of cremation."

WINE AND SAKE IMPORTS.

Following is a Memorandum of the California Wines Imported Into the Hawaiian Islands for the 8 Months Ending August 31, 1896.

	January (Est.)	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Port	2,557	5,968	8,323	1405	111	131	507	163	38,012
Madeira	4,489	3,202	556	909	100	301	411	610	12,101
Sherry	8,268	2,449	250	561	573	381	188	357	13,308
Berries	4,520	2,318	260	204	157	102	306	389	10,209
Cider	4,121	3,376	260	578	561	683	1297	770	16,445
Sake	4,959	4,121	50	353	608	192	47	286	16,220
Wines	5,955	7,295	50	595	595	595	595	595	33,195
Brandy	1,022	226	50	1,722	807	458	67	20	3,406
Champagne	1,022	226	50	1,722	807	458	67	20	3,406
Other	1,022	226	50	1,722	807	458	67	20	3,406
Total	38,012	10,780	4,688	5,048	8,000	1,778	4,811	1,413	117,483</td

TWINKLING STARS ARE LAUGHING LOVE!

While Students Mournfully Wail
Over Score of 19 to 4.

BLISS MAKES NEAT HOME RUN.

Very Noisy Crowd Present—Thought They Could Rattle the Stars—Couldn't Hit Babbit Safe—Wind and Grounders go Through Smith—Lucel Hart Makes Fine Catches.

The great majority of the people present at Saturday's base ball game at Makiki were expecting the Stars to win, they having had their team strengthened by two new players from the States, so the yelling and stamping was all for the Kams. It was an up-hill game for the Stars all the way through on account of the double obstacle of opposing team and grand stand crowd. But then they twinkled just 19 times and went out, while the Kams saw only 4 tallies for them on the blackboard. Whereas the noise of the crowd had been deafening during the first six innings, it subsided into a few consummate barks during the last three.

FIRST INNING.

W. Wilder was credited with a "good eye" for getting his base on balls. He stole second and got to third on Willis' sacrifice hit. Hart flew out to center. Lemon threw the ball to Pahau to catch W. Wilder at the plate, but he couldn't hold it and the runner came in. H. Wilder got to third on a wild throw from short to first. Bliss came to the bat and there was silence round about. Lemon, however, was a fooler, and the Imperial Club man fanned the air three times.

Now then Babbitt took the box and Lemon the bat. Then the latter knocked a clean base hit between short and second and stole second. Pahau got his base on balls and Maakaimoku flew out to short for a double play to second after Lemon. Koki flew out to second.

SECOND INNING.

Lishman got first on an error by Smith, stole second and came home on a single by Pryce out into right. Woods sent a grounder into first base for out and Pryce got third. Babbitt had a grudge against the unsympathetic audience and sent a foul into the grand stand. This accomplished, he struck out and W. Wilder sent a liner into Ahia's hands.

Bridges struck out and Babbitt cast an inquiring glance at the spectators. Kaanai went out on W. Wilder's assist to first. Another assist from W. Wilder to first and Lewis followed Kaanai.

THIRD INNING.

Willis flew out to center and Hart sent a grounder past third baseman for first, stealing second immediately after. H. Wilder's grounder was too hot for Smith and the runner got second, while Hart trotted home. Bliss flew out to center. H. Wilder got caught at third.

Ahia went out on an assist from second to first, and Smith couldn't find the ball Bliss sent in. Lemon got his base on balls. Pahau knocked an easy one to Bliss at second and Lemon was frozen out.

FOURTH INNING.

Lishman knocked a grounder through Smith, and then stole second base. Pryce flew out to right. Woods made a fine single into the same territory and Lishman came home. Babbitt sent a grounder into first for out. Woods had stepped off the base to go to second and when he got back Ahia had the ball. The umpire decided he was safe. Wilder made a beautiful hit down by short, and Willis followed suit over second, bringing Woods in. Hart struck out.

Maakaimoku flew out to short and Koki knocked a two-bagger into center. Bridges made a nice single over second and Koki came in. Kaanai flew out to second. H. Wilder muffed Lewis' fly and the runner got first. Bridges came home. Ahia got a nice one down into right for one bag and Smith was caught at first on an assist from Babbitt.

FIFTH INNING.

H. Wilder hit a slow grounder and beat the ball out to first. Bliss barked Smith's shins with a hot grounder and got first. Lishman knocked a high fly to Lemon for out. Pryce flew out to center and Woods struck out.

Lemon's fly was muffed by Woods. Pahau went out on an assist from second and Maakaimoku got the same from short. Koki struck out.

SIXTH INNING.

Smith was either taken out of the game or stopped voluntarily. His work during the game was uniformly bad. Grounder after grounder went through his hands. R. Pahau went out into right and Kaanai took short. Babbitt went out on an assist from Lemon to first, and W. Wilder got a base hit. Willis made the same kind of a hit and Hart struck out. H. Wilder knocked a nice one over short, which brought W. Wilder and Willis in. Bliss knocked one out into left for a home run and H. Wilder came in. Lishman flew out to third.

Bridges got third on a wild throw from Lishman to first. Kaanai flew out to Lishman. Lewis hit a grounder to Bliss who threw wild to H. Wilder and Bridges then got a run. Lewis got caught at second. Wilder's assist to first on Ahia's grounder was a little low and the runner got his base. R. Pahau was at the bat and Ahia was trying some funny pranks in the direction of third. Babbitt threw the ball to Bliss and Ahia was caught.

SEVENTH INNING.

Pryce got to first on Kaanai's error. Woods hit into Pahau's hands for out at

bist. Babbitt made a clean base hit over second and W. Wilder sent a two-bagger into right, which advanced Babbitt to third. Willis flew out to Pahau and Babbitt got home. Lishman's fly was muted in right and W. Wilder came in. Bridges tumbled H. Wilder's grounder and the runner got first. Bliss went out on an assist from short.

R. Pahau sent a liner at Hart in right for a base hit. Babbitt muffed a high fly from Lemon. Pahau hit into center for first and R. Pahau came in. Maakaimoku's grounder to third caught Lemon. Koki's grounder to short got to third in time to catch Pahau, and Bridges struck out.

EIGHTH INNING.

Lishman flew out to left and Pryce to right. Woods went out on an assist from second.

Kuanai struck out and Lewis flew out to center. Ahia made a base hit into left and R. Pahau went out on the prettiest assist of the day from Hart in right to first.

NINTH INNING.

Babbitt got his base on balls. Kaanai fumbled W. Wilder's grounder and Willis hit into right and Babbitt slid home while Lemon was playing with the ball. Hart flew out to left and W. Wilder came home. H. Wilder's fly was muffed by Lemon and Willis came in. Bliss took his base on balls. Lishman



W. H. BABBITT OF PUNAHOU, WHO PITCHED FOR THE STARS SATURDAY.

hit safe and H. Wilder came in. Pryce hit safe to right and brought Bliss and Lishman in. Woods went out on an assist from second, and Pryce came home on a passed ball. Babbitt got base on balls and stole second. W. Wilder struck out.

Lemon flew out to short and Pahau went out on an assist from second. Maakaimoku did the same as Pahau.

Following is a summary of the game as kindly furnished by A. Perry, the scorer:

KAMEHAMEHAS.						
T.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Lemon, p	5	0	1	1	1	
Pahau, c	5	0	1	4	2	1
Maakaimoku, lf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Koki, 2b	4	1	2	0	2	0
Bridges, 3b	4	2	1	2	0	0
Kaanai, cf & ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Lewis, cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Ahia, 1b	4	0	1	11	4	0
Pahau, rf	2	1	2	0	1	1
Smith, ss	2	0	0	1	4	
Totals	39	4	9	27	16	9

STARS.						
T.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.	
Wilder, ss	7	4	3	3	5	0
Willis, 1b	6	2	3	9	0	1
Hart, rf	6	1	2	0	1	1
Wilder, c	6	2	3	5	1	1
Bliss, 2b	6	2	1	6	5	1
Lishman, 3b	6	3	2	3	1	1
Pryce, lf	6	2	1	0	0	0
Woods, cf	6	1	1	0	0	1
Babbitt, p	6	2	1	0	7	1
Total	55	19	17	27	20	7

Ruins earned: Stars, 9; Kams, 2. Base on balls: By Babbitt, 2; by Lemon, 4. Struck out: By Babbitt, 5; by Lemon, 6. Left on bases: Stars, 9; Kams, 8. Two-base hits: Wilder W., Hart, Koki. Three-base hit: Hart. Home run: Bliss. Double play: Wilder W. and Bliss. Passed balls: Wilder H. I. Time of game, 1 hour and 52 minutes. Umpires, H. M. Whitney Jr. and Cupid Kalanianaole. Scorer, A. Perry.

NOTES.

Hart did some fine playing in right. How about those drops of Babbitt, students?

Bliss made a beautiful home run by a long fly out into left.

Babbitt was pretty hard to hit, as will be seen by reference to the table.

There was one person in the grand stand who made himself especially obnoxious by his vulgar language.

The wind blew considerably in the vicinity of Smith, nicknamed "Whiskers," short stop for the Kams. He was a very soft mark.

"Duke" McNicholl, coach for the Star team, appeared dressed in full uniform. The fans say he had some fair friends in the audience. Who knows?

The reporters' box was one shower of dust and dirt from above during the first six innings. There was a falling off during the last three innings.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SEVENTH INNING.

Pryce got to first on Kaanai's error. Woods hit into Pahau's hands for out at

ROYALISTS ARE PASSIVE.

No Plots for Revolution in Hawaii Hatching in San Francisco.

The presence in the city of a number of prominent royalists from Hawaii has given rise to rumors of a royalist plot centering around Kaiulani, but investigation proves the separate mission of each of them to be one of peace, unconnected with political cabal.

E. C. Macfarlane and W. F. Macfarlane, who have been publicly mentioned in this connection, are said to be in the city making purchases of liquor.

Judge Widemann is in the city, with his daughter, who is soon to be married at Honolulu, selecting a trousseau for the prospective bride.

Nawahi, a native of the Islands, is ill of consumption, having been sent here by his friends to recuperate. At present he is at the Occidental Hotel, unable to leave his room.

Antone Fernandez, another native, has gone to Utah to become a Mormon elder, and is under engagement to Keatakalohua, a Mormon elder residing in the Hawaiian settlement in Skull valley, with no thought of returning to his native land.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

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hit safe and H. Wilder came in. Pryce hit safe to right and brought Bliss and Lishman in. Woods went out on an assist from second, and Pryce came home on a passed ball. Babbitt got base on balls and stole second. W. Wilder struck out.

Lemon flew out to short and Pahau went out on an assist from second. Maakaimoku did the same as Pahau.

Following is a summary of the game as kindly furnished by A. Perry, the scorer:

K. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

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Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly killed meat.

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COUGHS.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood

stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

The General Board of Health, London report that it ACTS as a CHARM, especially sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cure me of diarrhea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER,

TOOTHPACHE, RHEUMATISM.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1896.

A French electrician has invented a new arrangement by which the cries of a baby are received in a microphone placed in the cradle over the infant's head and by means of an intermediate mechanism set a current in motion and cause a bell to ring. Thus the mother or nurse can be summoned from any distance. This particular Frenchman is indeed an ingenious fellow, but as an inventor of practical and marketable house machinery he will undoubtedly prove a failure. Had he turned out an electric system for transporting the howls of lusty youngsters some two blocks away from their mothers and nurses, he certainly would not be living in vain.

An evening paper, referring to the Husted directory, copies of which were received by the last steamer, states that Mr. Husted had no intention of having his book published in this country. While we cannot vouch for Mr. Husted's intentions, it is due him as a business man to state that he requested the Hawaiian Gazette Company to print the book, which request was refused on account of negotiations then going on with Mr. Finney, who was the first applicant. As to the excellence of the two directories we have no fight; they will speak for themselves; but it is nothing more than common courtesy to give Mr. Husted the credit which is due any business man who is courteous and straightforward in his dealings.

The records of the California wine importation shows that August has been the largest month of the year thus far and that sake still holds its place at the head of the list, and for the eight months ending August 31, the import of sake is some 25,000 gallons in excess of the California wines for the same period. Another feature well worthy of note is the large excess of wines testing over 14 per cent. The natural inference must be that the strong wines find the ready market while a really light wine is not sought after. Just why there should be this sudden increase during the month of August we are unable to state, but it is noticeable that the importations of gin and strong liquors have increased in the same proportion.

When the reports came that Mr. Andree had abandoned his balloon trip to the North Pole, for this season at least, there were many, who had been watching his antics, inclined to the opinion: "I told you so." Andree's season passed in waiting for a favorable wind to blow him on his course demonstrates that balloonists who place a value on their lives must play a waiting game, and also serves to lessen what little confidence the public have gained in the practical possibilities of any kind of air ships. Andree could get along all right providing the wind blew in the proper direction and there were no counter currents, otherwise his machine would be like a rudderless ship at sea, and as liable to land at the South Pole or the bottom of the sea as anywhere else.

Bradstreet's Journal says: "The brewing of beer in Japan has already attained such a stage of development that the importation of foreign beer has become very insignificant. In the year 1880 there did not exist a single brewery in Japan, and now Japanese beer is being exported to China and America. German used to send large quantities of beer in bottles to Japan, which in 1890 amounted still to 10,900 quintals, of the value of 350,000 marks; but in 1895 the quantity was only 4,900 quintals, worth 120,000 marks. It is proof of the progress of the Japanese beer brewing that there has been a great increase in the exportation of brewing material to Japan from Germany within the last six years, totaling for that period 1,000,000 marks." This looks as if Japanese beer might some day figure in Hawaiian imports.

The current issue of the Paradise of the Pacific, besides containing a lot of interesting reading matter regarding Hawaii, is one of the finest pieces of work ever turned off a press in Honolulu. This magazine is indeed a credit to the country and the only thing to regret is that monthly edition is not doubled. The few thousand copies now sent over the world are by no means sufficient to supply the many people who are interested in getting a more definite knowledge of what kind of a place this country is. It is by no means placing the figure too high when I claim that 50,000 copies of the Paradise of the Pacific should be circulated in the United States every month. The present edition, 16,000 as large as business of the journal will permit and the only remedy is for business men or

the Government to be more liberal in their contributions for national advertising.

Minister Willis' prompt denial of the Kaiulani rumor was by no means unexpected, and the public has now to wait for the next idiotic canard which the rumorologists of Honolulu are such adepts in creating. An attempt is being made now to show that Minister Willis in replying to the query used the prerogative of a diplomat but no sane man has to think twice in deciding that question. The tactics now being used by the parties opposed to republican institutions, are fast approaching the imbecile stage if not already arrived at that point. Failing to find any sound facts or principles on which to base their arguments, they grasp at self-manufactured straws and build upon the weak structure a balloon shaped castle of hopes filled with windy ideas. It only requires a slight prick with the pin of truth to bring the edifice down upon the ears of the disgruntled builders.

Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States is in many respects most remarkable. In a country where the feeling toward the Chinese is almost akin to hatred and where laws are enforced to keep the Chinese laborer from putting foot on American soil, the great viceroy finds himself received with pomp and splendor that has seldom been equalled in the annals of American history. Outside official circles, where Li must needs be received cordially, the noted Chinaman is something like a big curio. For his people generally the Americans have no use, but they are quite ready to do homage to this representative who is indeed a man whose name will always stand out prominently in the history of the Chinese Empire. As for Li Hung-Chang, he will probably form the opinion that a nation can smile and smile and be a villain still. There will undoubtedly be profuse expressions of friendship and good wishes for the great and good friend and his people, but it is peculiar friendship that the United States is showing the Chinese.

Poor Miss Field. This expression has been uttered by more than one Honolulu friend since the sad death of the noted writer. About four months have elapsed since Honolulu friends laid her body in its temporary resting place, and the final disposition seems to be as indefinite as on the day of her death. Kind friends have been profuse in their expressions of sympathy, but there seems to be no one to take up the final settlement of her estate and give the matter undivided attention for more than a few hours at a time. Now a man comes forward and says that Miss Field's will contains explicit directions to have her remains cremated. To the friends here, this constant talk about Miss Field's wishes seems almost sacrilegious, when there seems to be no one who will make it his or her business to find that will, and thereby put an end to the conjectures that are going the rounds throughout the United States. It is time for someone to act in the spirit of true friendship. The people here have done all they can and will do more when Miss Field's friends in the States will open the way.

In Lord Russell's speech on arbitration before the Saratoga convention he spoke of the large sums of money now being expended to increase and improve the armament of the nations of the world. There is indeed a peculiar irregularity in the common place assertion that the day will soon arrive when arbitration will take the place of settlement by force of arms, when in the face of the theory practical facts prove quite the contrary. Great Britain is today as proud of her powerful navy as she ever was, and every Power on the globe is doing its best to keep up with the strong adversary. European nations are spending millions to keep up the armed forces and the border lines bristle with death dealing weapons of the most destructive type. Certainly there is not much of the spirit of arbitration in this. International jealousy is as strong as it ever was, and the only hope held out is that the armament will become so formidable that nations will be more fearful of going to war. International fear may thus lead to international peace.

The Australian colonies have constantly been the centers of labor troubles, labor experiments, and apparently a paradise of labor unions. Labor problems have been carefully studied, and there has seemed to be among its public men more honest desire to get at the root of the troubles between capital and labor than in any other place in the world. There the eight-hour day was allowed and many other concessions made to the workingmen who for a few years were perfectly satisfied with the success and kept quiet. Following the strikes of 1890, '91 and '94, the Labor party was formed, and has now gained sufficient strength in Queensland to elect one-fourth of the members of the Legislature. It now appears that the eight-hour day and government control of railways, etc., is not sufficient. The Labor party demands state con-

trol of the rate of wages, state provision for the unemployed, and free transportation on the railways, which shall be maintained by a tax on land, personal property and incomes. This, of course, is socialism, pure and simple, and the Labor party is honest enough to admit it. The gains which this party has made in the past adds a new interest to the more recent radical departures which will attract attention among the laboring classes outside the confines of Queensland. It is also noteworthy as showing that the laboring classes are not inclined to be satisfied with their lot for any great length of time. Whether the socialistic ideas prove to be in the interest of national progress remains to be seen.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

No educational sign of the times is more hopeful than the increasing interest manifested in the training of teachers. A few years ago Prof. M. M. Scott, under the Board of Education, organized a class of teachers and those wishing to become teachers, to meet three or four afternoons of each week for an hour's instruction, chiefly in the elementary branches, but partly in methods of teaching them. This was the chief undertaking in the way of training persons for the work of teaching till two years ago. Then the trustees of the Kamehameha schools, at the instance of Principal Richards, decided to organize regular normal departments in the two schools to which older pupils are admitted. These have been doing good work from that time to the present, and will begin their third year's work under favorable conditions.

A year ago the Board of Education decided to increase its interest in this work, and accordingly employed J. L. Dumas to devote his whole time to it. Quite a large number of young persons worked under Mr. Dumas during the year, the number constantly increasing. This year the Department of Public Instruction has provided for two teachers to instruct the apprentice-teachers, and also for a practice school of two rooms. This combination they dignify by the name of the Normal and Training School.

While the Honolulu Normal and Training school is inferior to the institutions of similar name abroad, especially in equipment, it has many and great advantages in the way of preparing the teachers for our somewhat peculiar school work. Not the least of these is the fact that in the practice school the teachers under training will meet with the same difficulties that will confront them in the country schools, where most of them must expect to begin their careers as actual teachers.

In this work Hawaii is merely falling into line with the educational progress of the world. In a notable paper read before the National Educational Association of the United States a short time ago, Superintendent Sabin expressed the hope that ere long they could, even in the rural districts, "shut the door in the face of the untrained teacher." Without advocating rudeness, it may be said that in most cities of the size of Honolulu in America the untrained beginner finds positions simply not attainable.

MCKINLEY'S LETTER.

The latest item of interest in the American politics is Governor McKinley's letter in which he formally accepts the nomination tendered him by the Republican party. In that letter the issues of the campaign are clearly outlined in McKinley's usual careful and straightforward style. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the prominence which he gives the money problem and his demonstration of the fact that free silver is by no means the great panacea for the financial woes of the American common people. His letter also indicates that the Republicans find they cannot make the campaign fight on the tariff as was undoubtedly their desire and first intention to do. The silver craze has assumed such shape that it is impossible to avoid it. McKinley's letter which is practically an address to the people shows conclusively that the so-called "crime of 1873" had little or nothing to do with the financial troubles of 1893 and the depression in trade that has followed since that time. It also demonstrates the impossibility of keeping silver at par with gold by the simple declaration by the government that a given number of grains of silver shall have the value of one dollar.

As might be expected McKinley attributes the financial depression to the departure from the protective policy which gave to the United States the most prosperous years ever experienced. While there is chance for a wide diversity of opinion on this point, it is certain that a protective policy and the continuance of the present monetary standard will do more to bring about a return to former prosperity than will the free and unlimited coinage of silver and a further reduction of American tariffs. When the Democrats came into power in 1892 they had gone about the work of reducing the tariff more intelligently. It is highly probable that McKinley would not have had the same damaging figures with which to attack the tariff reduction policy.

Whether McKinley's position of ta-

cts will touch a responsive chord with the majority of the American voters remains to be seen. Bryan in his speeches is assiduously avoiding the tariff issue, practically setting that aside as something for which the Cleveland administration is responsible and he like McKinley stands on a platform that repudiates the Cleveland administration. He poses as a new Moses who will lead the people out of the wilderness under the banner of free silver, and in keeping the popular eye upon that banner and keeping up the enthusiasm is his only hope for success. McKinley is broader gauged in his dealing with matters of public moment than his opponent and to the thinking classes his utterances will have more weight than any speech to which the Democratic nominee has thus far given voice.

FLAT FOOTED DENIAL.

Minister Willis Say "No" to Kaiulani Rumor.

He Heard it First in Honolulu—Whole Thing is a Canard—Without an iota of Faith.

The Honolulu correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle under date of August 20 contains the following:

"United States Minister Willis has resumed the duties of his office. A well defined rumor has it that his recent visit to the United States was for the purpose of conferring with President Cleveland on an annexation policy. As a result of the conference it is said that Willis was empowered to enter into negotiations for either annexation or a monarchical form of government, with Kalakaua on the throne, or an American protectorate—the choice of either form of government to be left to a vote of the people."

"Nothing definite will be known regarding Cleveland's intentions until the return of President Dole, who is on the Island of Maui at present."

As these rumors have been circulated very freely about town of late, an Advertiser representative called on Minister Willis last evening to inquire whether or no there was any foundation for the story.

Minister Willis gave a very prompt denial, and stated that there was absolutely no truth in the statements made. Since his return, he said, he had heard the rumors, and that was the first he had ever heard of it. There was nothing in his instructions or in his talk with the officials here or in Washington that touched upon the matter or contemplated any such action. In closing his remarks Minister Willis said:

"The story is not true, and I have no idea how it started."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Pauahi Judd will open her kindergarten next Wednesday morning at F. S. Robertson's residence, Emma Square.

The Government schools opened yesterday and so did the vaccination process on the school children. The inmates are all doing well.

Commissioner of Agriculture Marsden received in the neighborhood of 100 California bats from San Francisco on the Australia Saturday morning. They were released in Emma Square early Saturday evening.

Marshal Brown did not return from Hawaii yesterday. He took the Kinai at Kawaihae and then came down to Maalaea, Maui. It was given out before he left that he would be back yesterday, but it seems he had his mind made up to go to Maui when he left Honolulu. He will be back on Sunday.

Old residents of Hilo say that the recent rains in that place and vicinity have been the hardest felt for a great number of years and are in the very same nature as what was known as "Ualanipili," when the torrents came down for many days without even a ray of sun.

Hortsman of Dormund, Germany, who made a bet for 20,000 marks (\$5,000) to travel around the world on a bicycle in two years, to start without a cent in his pocket and to earn money enough on the road to pay all his expenses and have \$1,250 left, arrived by the Australia Saturday. He was to have given an exhibition at Kapiolani Park yesterday, but this has been postponed until later.

Homesick Bat.

The crew of the Australia and others were very much frightened yesterday morning when a black bat flew aboard the steamer at the Oceanic wharf and alighted on the shoulder of one of the officers. It seemed like a token of ill-luck and the bright sunlight was the only thing that kept several present from becoming superstitious. It was finally decided that the bat had a motive for flying back aboard the Australia. After having been freed from its cage by Joseph Marsden it had gone around to all the haunts of the Japanese beetles and had found them too much for its stomach. Homesickness set in and the bat determined to stow away so as to get back to its native soil.

DIED.

HOTCHKISS—In Honolulu, September 4, 1896, Charles Hotchkiss, a native of Vermont, aged 65. (St. Louis and Toledo papers please copy.)

KITCHEN—At Gilman, N. H., of a sudden attack of paralysis, August 28, Col. Marcus L. Ward Kitchen, aged 61 years.

SPLIT IN IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 27.—The Idaho straight Republican convention closed today. The platform endorses the St.

HARRISON STILL

IN POLITICAL TRIM

He Sets New York's Campaign Ball Rolling.

GLEANED FROM POLITICAL ARENA

Populists and Democrats Combine in Many States—Powderly for McKinley—Neal Dow on Silver—Majority Estimate for Vermont. Ben Tillman Gets After the ex-President.

Louis platform. The financial plank declares that bimetallism can only be brought about through the free coining of silver. In the convention of silver Republicans today Senator Dubois was named as the party's candidate to succeed himself. They formed a new party under the name of "Silver Republicans," and nominated silver men, taking some candidates nominated last week.

After Harrison's Scut.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Tillman telegraphed ex-President Harrison today as follows: "Benjamin Harrison, New York City: I have just spent a week in Pennsylvania, speaking to many thousands. Your speech at New York last night attacks me specifically, and I would be pleased to meet you in joint debate before a Northern audience, preferably at Indianapolis." B. R. TILLMAN.

Ohio Populists Agree.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The Populist State convention this evening adopted the report of the conference committee with the Democrats, providing for five Populist electors on the Democratic ticket, and also Populist nominees for Supreme Judge and Food Commissioner. Resolutions endorsing Bryan and Watson and fusion were also adopted.

For New York's Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Republican convention met at 11:45 today. Balloting for Governor was then resumed and Congressman Frank S. Black of Troy was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

After it was found that Black had been nominated Aldridge's name was withdrawn and Black's nomination was made unanimous.

Notify Bryan and Watson.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—As a result of the determination among Populist leaders to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by the Populist convention, the formal letter of notification is being prepared. The notifications will probably occur at Lincoln, Neb., and Atlanta, Ga.

Combine in Michigan.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26.—The Democratic State convention convened at 10:30 o'clock. When the report of the conference was made the greatest enthusiasm was manifested and the report was adopted by a rising vote.

The Populists and silver men met in joint session this afternoon, and after considerable wrangling adopted the report of the conference committee and marched in a body to the Democratic convention hall.

Senator Teller Makes Denial.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 28.—The announcement made last night that Senator Teller would make a formal answer to Major McKinley's letter of acceptance is pronounced erroneous by the Senator.

Came over to visit us on the Steamer Australia. He encased himself comfortably in one of our Alaska Ice Chests, and stowed his grub away in one of our Alaska Refrigerators, of which we have sizes and prices to suit either Jack or his wife Jill. Instead of a gripsack, Jack carried a Gem Ice Cream Freezer, and as fast as he twirled the freezer the ice cream began to heap up around him so that he had to empty it into one of our Painted Iron Bath Tubs.

which suited the spectators to a T; for they all helped to eat up the ice cream, and then bought all the bath tubs before we could get them to the store. Never mind! We can get more of them, if you want one.

Jack got one of Captain Houdlette's men to swab him down every morning and he enjoyed the stream of water that issued from our 3-4 inch Garden Hose, which we carry in 25 and 50 feet lengths. Jack is our Mascotte and will prove a veritable frost to competitors. He is no relation of Jack Sprats. He bunks with us. Come and take a real nice chill.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

HE SAYS IT WAS IN SELF DEFENSE.

Kaapuni Gives His Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

PACHECO DIES BY REVOLVER.

Trouble Over a Cow—Native Asks Officer to Take Charge of Animal—Owner Arrives and Makes Agreement—Appears Later With Whip—Another Version Given, Etc.

Close on to 8 o'clock Saturday morning, J. C. Pacheco, a Portuguese keeping a small dairy in the vicinity of C. W. Booth's home, Pauoa, was shot in the right breast by Kaapuni, a native empowered by the Interior Office to gather up estrays. The bullet from the 38-calibre revolver passed through the right lung and lodged in the muscles of the back. Internal hemorrhage set in and Pacheco died early in the afternoon. He leaves a wife and several children.

The following coroner's jury was summoned: Manuel Reis, Capt. Shepherd, F. Clifford, L. Marx, F. J. Scott and J. Radin.

The inquest was begun Sunday morning, but owing to the absence at the funeral of the deceased of some of the witnesses, postponement until 1:30 p.m. today had to be taken. The testimony of Kaapuni is in substance as follows:

"It was between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning when a native living in Pauoa requested me to put a certain cow in the pound. It seems that the animal had been trespassing on the native's grounds. I refused to take the cow unless she were driven into the street. Native did this, and after losing the animal I started to take her to the pound."

"Met a Portuguese boy on the way and asked him if he knew the owner of the cow. Replied that he did, and went after Pacheco immediately. Native said to me he thought his premises had been injured to the extent of a dollar, and so I told Pacheco. This did not seem to please him at all, but he promised to pay the dollar if I would take the cow back to the dairy. This I did, and Pacheco appeared again, this time with a long whip. He ran up and slashed me, my horse and the cow with it, his intention probably being to get the cow away."

"I cried out to him to stop and I would let the cow go, which I did do in short order. Pacheco did not stop his slashing, and just then a large number of Portuguese—men, women and children—came pouring out of neighboring houses and began pelting me with rocks and dirt. I stood as much as I could, and then drawing my revolver I shot three times to scare off the crowd. I then spurred up my horse, sped to the police station and gave myself up. Did not aim at any particular person. Was simply trying to scare the Portuguese."

SON'S STATEMENT.

M. C. Pacheco, son of the dairyman who was killed, called at this office last evening to refute the story told by an evening paper regarding the quarrel leading up to the shooting affray.

In the first place, he stated that his father had never been arrested for stabbing a luna on Hilo plantation. On his arrival here he was contracted by the Waialua plantation. Referring to the quarrel, the son said his father met Kaapuni and paid him 50 cents for the release of the cow. The officer demanded \$1.50, which Pacheco refused to pay, and started to drive his cow home. Kaapuni, accompanied by Puape, followed after, and the former tried to stop the animal by driving his horse so as to step on the rope dragging from the cow's neck. This made Pacheco angry and he struck at the officer with a carriage whip which he carried. The officer returned the blows with a rope he was carrying, and finding he was getting the worst of it, pulled his revolver and fired, but missed his adversary. This did not delay Pacheco, who drove his cow into the pen. The officer again demanded the extra dollar and the rope on the cow's neck. When Pacheco returned this rope a second shot was fired, whereupon he made a lunge at Kaapuni with his whip, and the third shot followed, which caused the fatal wound. Pacheco got on his horse and tried to dismount at his gate, but fell to the ground. Kaapuni rode down the street, and as he was going away a Portuguese met him and threw a stone at him, which was returned by another shot from the revolver.

M. C. Pacheco says that his father had been drinking a little, but he was not drunk. He also says there was not a crowd of Portuguese around at the time, as almost all the men in the vicinity were away from home at work. There were many women and children around, but they scattered when the shooting began. The son was away at the time, being employed in Robert Grieve's printing office.

Unjustifiable Killing.

The coroner's jury in the Pacheco killing affair at Pauoa met in the office of the Deputy Marshal at 1:30 p.m. yesterday for the purpose of taking the remainder of the evidence and arriving at a verdict. Portuguese Commissioner Canavarro was among those present. J. Camara acted as interpreter for the Portuguese witnesses.

Marie Pacheco—Saw man shoot at my father. After this he ran down the street. Heard five shots altogether. The last was about 200 yards from where first shots were fired.

Christina Rodriguez—Saw the shooting that took place Saturday morning. Saw last shot fired. Was standing close by at my gate. Couldn't see face of native man very well. Probably know him by sight as I have heard he is blind.

in one eye. Did not see him fire shot that killed Pacheco. Saw native going down road alone. Fired at another man. He was going pretty fast. Heard reports of shooting farther up. Couldn't say how many. Oliveira was walking up the road and asked the native what the matter was when the latter fired at him.

J. F. Agular—Did not see Pacheco whip native or horse. Was outside when native fired first shot. Both men standing still. Seemed to be having an argument. Only few boys around when shot fired. There was also a Chinaman and Pacheco's daughter. Pacheco was in front of native's horse. Fired five shots and then ran. First was at me. Fired three times at Pacheco. Fired once when he went down. No one tried to stop him. I put cow in the yard. Took rope off and gave it to other native after all shots were fired. Pacheco never touched man. Only whipped the cow. I opened gate. After shots were fired and the native ran away another Portuguese picked up a stone and fired it at him but it did not hit him. It was the third shot that hit Pacheco.

Mrs. Viera—Saw Pacheco and natives driving cow up. Heard shots afterwards. Kaapuni was trying to make his horse step on the rope to stop cow. Pacheco whipped cow to make it go ahead. A Portuguese ran up to see about the trouble and was fired at.

Akana—I am employed as yard boy by C. Booth. Between 9 and 10 o'clock

went out to gate and saw native flourishing revolver and threatened to shoot at the Portuguese, but he said "I do not care for you." Both were on horse back, lifted up his revolver and fired at him. Did not see Portuguese striking native. Did not see any indication that he intended to. Saw six or seven men and some boys. They were not firing rocks. Portuguese were not crowding on native before the shots were fired. Portuguese had whip in his hand, but struck no one with it. After he had been shot he struck the partner of the native several times with his whip. The first shot hit the Portuguese. He then ran away and fired some shots at random down on the ground and back of him.

Francisco Oliveira—Was going to my work Saturday morning. Heard Pacheco say "This is my cow. Let her go." Then he took his whip and hit the cow to make her go. Left my work to go and see what was the matter. He drew his revolver and fired at me. The shot came very close to me. Didn't attempt to stop native.

The jury decided that "J. C. Pacheco came to his death on September 5th, 1896, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, by being shot and killed by one Kaapuni; said killing being considered by this jury unjustifiable."

H. R. Hitchcock,
P. P. Shepherd,
Manuel Reis,
Louis Marks,
Joe Radin,
F. C. Rhodes.

COMPANY D WINS.

G Men Not in it Against a Score of 413.

Early last week Company G sent in a counter challenge to Company D to shoot a match at Makiki butts Saturday afternoon, September 5th. Of course this was accepted and the shoot came off, lasting from 2 to 5 p.m., and resulting in a victory for Company D, with a score of 413 to 387. Following are the teams with their individual scores:

COMPANY D.	
Lemon	2 4 3 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—40
Johnson	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—46
W. Wilder	3 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 4—41
Burnette	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—42
Amark	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 1 4—42
Charlock	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—40
Gere	3 5 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 4—41
Vida	4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—43
McKinnon	3 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
Zerbe	3 4 4 2 4 4 3 5 4 4—37
Total	413

COMPANY G.

Nakuina	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4—36
M. Rose	4 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 4 4—37
Kulike	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 4—41
Kealoha	4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4—37
Sherwood	3 5 4 3 4 3 4 5 2 4—37
Mahoney	5 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 3 4—41
G. Rose	4 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4—38
Wallace	3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—38
Devauchelle	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—39
Morse	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—39
Total	387

As will be seen by reference to the table, Company D made two 2's and ten 3's, but the twenty-seven butts were pulled them out and gave them the fine score that they succeeded in making.

Company D has never succeeded in making better score than that of Saturday, and they feel all the more elated over the fact, because it relieves somewhat the chagrin of having been beaten by Company B a week ago.

Company G has not been shooting very long in matches, and did remarkably well under the circumstances.

Zerbe was the only one who made below the 40 mark in Company D. He came late and was the last one to shoot. The previous good scores might have had the effect of disconcerting him slightly.

"TRILBY" COMING.

One Performance to be Given at the Drill Shed.

A. M. Palmer's company, now playing "Trilby" in Australia, will pass through on the Mariposa due from the Colonies on the 17th inst. This company is headed by Edith Crane, the original "Trilby." Reuben Fox will play Svengali. The supporting company is an excellent one. The play will be put on in a first-class manner. "Trilby" is the dramatic success of the past two seasons.

The sale of seats will be held at Hobron's drug store and will commence on next Thursday morning. The drill shed has been secured for both Wednesday and Thursday nights; the performance will be given on one of the nights mentioned.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND ON SUGAR MARKETS

No Change in Prices of Refined Sugar in Local Market.

BEETROOT PROGRESSING WELL.

Condition as Viewed in London—House Trade Continues in Active—Situation in Cuba Unchanged—Falling Off of Yield in Java. America in Sympathy With Europe, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Sugar: There has been no change in the prices of Refined sugar in the local market or for export, and the last price list of the Western Sugar Refining Co. of July 27th, continues in force, which we quote as follows:

Cube, crushed and Fine Crushed, 5 7-8c; Powdered, 5 3-8c; Dry Granulated, 4 3-4c; Confectioners' A, 4 3-4c; Magnolia A, 4 3-8c; Extra C, 4 1-4c; Golden C, 4 1-8c.

The above prices are subject to the usual rebate of 1-8c per lb. Price for export, 4 1-2c net for Granulated.

The three Beet factories in the State are in full operation and the Alameda Sugar Co. of Alvarado will commence marketing its product of dry Granulated in a few days at 1-8c per lb. below Refinery net prices. The Watsonville factory manufactures only raw sugars, which is delivered to the Western Refinery and the product of the Chino factory, which is refined, is also controlled by the Refinery here.

Importers of Hong Kong Refined are storing and not marketing their sugars to any extent, on account of the low prices now ruling.

Basics: Continued at 3 1-8c net until the 6th inst., when it advanced to 3 1-4c net, but declined on the 12th inst. to 3 1-8c net, and since that date there has been no change. The sales of Centrifugals 96 deg. test reported in New York are as follows:

August 4th, spot 4300 bags at 3 3-8c; 8th, spot 8000 bags 3 1-2c; 10th, spot 10,000 bags 3 1-2c; 12th, spot 3000 bags 3 3-8c; 13th, spot 6000 bags 3 3-8c; 14th, to arrive, 900 bags 3 3-8c; 17th, spot 500 bags 3 3-8c; 21st, due to arrive, 1200 bags 3 3-8c; 22nd, spot 1300 bags 3 3-8c; 23rd, spot 5000 bags 3 3-8c; and 26th, 4000 tons, 3 3-8c.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The general features continue without material change, although earlier in the month, following a better feeling in the European markets and an advance in prices in London, the New York market exhibited more firmness than previously shown and an advance of 3-16 to 1-4c per lb. was established, the larger advance being on Muscovados and Molasses sugars, of which Refiners were especially in need. Centrifugals 96 deg. test were sold at 3 1-2c; Muscovados 89 deg. test at 3 1-8c and Molasses sugars 89 deg. test at 2 812c.

Later, however, with advices of dull and lower markets in Europe, prices reacted to the figures ruling at the beginning of the month and have continued on this basis since and while there have sales from time to time, some importers are holding their stocks and as a rule buyers' and sellers' views have been apart. Refiners have been willing to take all available stock at the decline. Refined grades advanced in New York on the 5th inst. to 4 09 for Granulated, less usual discount, but declined on the 17th inst. to 4 05.

There is a fair to good demand for Refined products and the market is as firm as ever. The sales of Centrifugals 96 deg. test were sold at 3 1-2c net, German, 4 1-8c to 4 2-5c and Dutch 4 3c.

London Cable of above date quotes Java No. 15 D. S., at 11s 6d; Fair Refining, 10s; Beet, August 9s 7 1-2d; Sept. 9s 7 1-2d; First Marks German Granulated, 11s 6s 3-4d f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3 88c net cash delivered New York duty paid.

Flour: G. G. Ex. Family 3 50; El Dorado 2 65 per bbl. f. o. b. Crown, 3 45 per bbl.

Bran: Fine 12 00; Coarse 12 50 per ton f. o. b.

Middling: Ordinary 16 50; Choice 18 00 per ton f. o. b.

Barley: No. 1 Feed 70c per cwt. f. o. b. Grd. or Rld. 14 00 @ 14 50 per ton f. o. b.

Oats: Fair 87 1-2 @ 90c; Choice 97 1-2 @ \$1 00 per cwt. f. o. b.

Wheat: Chicken 95 @ 97 1-2c per cwt. f. o. b.

Corn: S. Y. 95 @ 97 1-2c per cwt. f. o. b.

Hay: Wheat Comp. \$10 50 @ 11 per cwt. f. o. b. Large bales same. Oat Comp. \$8. Large bales \$9 per ton f. o. b.

Lime: 90c @ \$1 per bbl. f. o. b.

Freights: We have to report some improvement during the month, and early in the week charters were drawn at 28s net for spot, U. K., Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk for handy size, and 27s 6d net for large size. Another steamer was also chartered for Wheat loading, September canceling, at 27s 6d one port, 28s 9d two ports, making nine (9) steamers so far engaged for this business, four (4) already here and five (5) to arrive, capacity of all about 4000 tons which has proved a very disturbing element in this business. Later, European advices being weaker, charterers having supplied their wants, the market reacted a little, and we quote today for spot tonnage, 27s 6d net to 28s 6d, 1-3 less direct, according to size. October-November canceling, 26s 3d to 28s 9d. Nothing doing at Portland or Tacoma.

We quote lumber freightings, Puget Sound to Sydney, 30s; Port Pirie, Adelaide, Melbourne, 37s 6d; Shanghai, 40s; West Coast Valparaiso for orders, 35s; U. K. for orders, 60s; South Africa, 55s.

Exchange on London 60 days 4 82. Sight 4 83 1-2. New York regular 10c @ 10c discount. New York Telegraphic 10c @ 90c discount.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

the Louisiana crop, which promises to be an early and abundant one.

America, in sympathy with Europe, is dull, and has for the moment withdrawn all buying orders, but as imports during the present month cannot be large, a revival of demand is looked for.

Beetroot. The weather on the Continent has on the whole been favorable, and as shown by Licht's figures, the Roots made satisfactory progress, though still somewhat behind last year's. This has doubtless affected the speculative market, which is lifeless, and the premium on new crop is becoming less marked. There being for the moment a want of demand from our refiners as well as from America, the value of prompt sugar has suffered a decline. Today we close: 9s 7 1-2d August, 9s 7 1-2d September, 9s 9 3-4d October-December; fair to good Seconds 7s 6d to 7s 9d; Russian crystals 11s 3d c. i. f.; Granulated, ready 11s 6d. New crop 11s 6d. Paris has frequently been subject to fluctuations this week. August moved from fcs. 29.87 1-2 to fcs. 31, and October-January from fcs. 28.87 1-

LESS RAIN AND MORE BOOM.

These are Among Hilo's Present Urgent Needs.

WHARF NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Passengers From Steamer Drenched While Landing—Strong Factions in the District. Some Progress. Others "Lay Low"—Magnificent Coffee Lands in Oiau and Puna.

MR. EDITOR.—Hilo is thirty-one miles posts below, but the rain is with us in the spirit and in the flesh.

Speaking of Hilo reminds me that two things are needed in the "boom town"—less rain and more boom. Improvements are going on there slowly and moderately certain; new blood is being gradually infused into the old town, and unless all signs fail, the wharf, for which the Government has made appropriations at four different times, will be built.

There are no immediate signs of any great building operations in the business part of the city, but back on the slope, where the residents spend their earnings, residences are going up. These buildings may be in anticipation of the boom which C. E. Richardson assures me is nearer realization than it was twenty-five years ago. Homes are needed for the people who will surely come to Hilo with the development of the thousands of acres of coffee lands in the Oiau district.

Another projected improvement is the new hotel. Mr. Vierra, who conducts the only hotel in town, and does it well, so far as table service goes, tells me the building will be erected behind the present one and will have six semi-detached cottages. With these and the additional sleeping rooms in the new house he should be able to accommodate all the volcano travel, and with the excellent table he provides his guests, travel in this direction should increase.

Hilo is essentially a town of factions. All old towns in which an invasion is made by men of this generation are, but whether the existence of two such strong factions as may be found in Hilo is beneficial or will lead to harmonious results is a question difficult to solve. One side, for instance, clamors for improvements, progress and all that follows in its wake; the other is inclined to "lay low."

I saw a piece of land, a beautiful spot, in the heart of the town, owned by an old timer. The demand for homes is just in this locality, and the owner was offered \$5,000 for it, but he will neither lease, sell nor build. This is only one of several instances, and so long as they exist it is a question how far improvements can go on.

Along the water front, that part of the town which should be inviting to visitors, is filled with shanties that would almost disgrace Chinatown in Honolulu, and a majority of them have been built within the last ten years. I am told the Government owns the property by right of release, or something else, on condition that the street line be fixed. The part of the agreement made by the Government has been carried out, but the agent of the former owner, Mr. Spreckels, continues to collect rents from the occupants of the disgrace—where he can. Some of them who believe there is no title to the property decline to pay, and no effort has been made to force them.

Another burning disgrace in the second city is the wharf. How its existence has been permitted, and how anyone could make a second visit to Hilo after landing once when the sea was inclined to be rough, is beyond guessing. Not a passenger landing from the Kinau last Saturday escaped a drenching—and yet it has gone on for years.

If P. C. Jones succeeds in floating the new loan, the people of Hilo assure me he will be treated as a savior of this part of the country. Hilo wants a wharf and wants it badly.

The improvements on the volcano road are beyond description, and an inspection of the coffee trees and the work done by the owners of tracts shows that they have not been idle. W. H. Shipman has a place as thrifty and as pretty as a garden. Then Sunbeam, along the Eldaris, Grossman Bros., Furneaux, Jones, Trowbridge, Paschaw, Mason Folger, Abercrombie & Smith, Arthur Richardson and a dozen others have established homes and plantations that are credit to localities many times older than this. Flowers are blooming walls laid out and tiled, with fruit trees as ornaments, as one will find in the homes of well-to-do people in the States. Much of the coffee land is back of the road, but these people believe evidently in having good comfortable homes as well as good patriotic plantations. The entire population on this end of the island have gone wild. Every other man you meet is in coffee, and others going in those who have not already secured tracts are waiting for the Government to hold in other sale. It looks like a good thing and from what people tell me, before it is over, even the sugar plantations are trying it, and in time the race among the products of Hawaii will be between coffee and sugar with chances in favor

of the former. Even Hawaii's bone of contention the Japanese, have gone into it, and hold 1,500 acres of land, which they are clearing. Some of it is already planted and looks well. President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company has cast his lot in Puna, and he has a plantation there which means a fortune to him. Together with Mr. Ryecroft, Puna will be built by the efforts of these two enterprising energetic people. Through their efforts quite a number of planters have gone in there and improved land. In the opinion of some people, there's a more desirable location for coffee than on the upper road, but the tide of immigration is toward Oiau.

At this famous hostelry on the edge of the bottomless pit there are domiciled Mr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith, Miss Julia Perry, Miss Zoe Atkinson, Mrs. Wilfong, Naturalist Perkins, P. G. Camarino, Dr. and Mrs. Cochran, Hugo Fisher and a half dozen others, and mine host Lee looks after the flock with a tenderness born of many years experience as a boniface. What he does not know about conducting a hotel may be learned in a day. The weather is not charming by any means, and a visit to the crater tonight is impossible, owing to the prevalence of a thick fog and drizzling rain. The fire in the lake was unusually active last night, and may be now, but it cannot be seen through the fog. The temperature is comfortably low to any one who has passed through the sweltering seige of the past two months in Honolulu. Even a blizzard would be welcome. WANDERER. Volcano House, Sept. 1, 1896.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Judges on Competitive Drill and Soper's Compliments.

General Orders, No. 15:

For the information of the National Guard of Hawaii, the decision of the judges of the competitive drill is published herewith—

Headquarters N. G. H., Honolulu, Sept. 3, 1896.

To the President:

We have the honor to report that our decision, rendered independently, resulted unanimously in the following order of merit for the companies competing on the evening of the 3d of this September for the prize offered by yourself:

First—Company C.
Second—Company A.
Third—Company G.
Fourth—Company D.
Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. H. FISHER,
Lieut. Col. N. G. H.
NATHAN APPLETON,
C. S. STANWORTH,
Ensign, U. S. N.

The general excellence of the four competing companies is highly commended.

The officers are complimented upon the event and for the painstaking care with which they have instructed their commands.

The men are complimented upon their prompt obedience to orders, regularity of movement and soldierly bearing.

There was no bad drilling; it was simply a question of degree of excellence.

It is hoped that the high standard of discipline attained will not be departed from, and that the friendly rivalry between the companies may continue to the maintenance of the high reputation achieved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
JNO. H. SOPER,
Adjutant General.

HANDICAP MEDAL SCORES.

Sharpshooters Have Decided to Prolong the Match.

The handicap medal match in the ranks of the First Company of Sharpshooters has created such an interest that it has been voted to extend the time to November 30th. The following scores have been made up to September 1st:

NAMES.	Sept. 1st.	Number of Scores.	Average.
W. E. Wall.....	Scratch	8	45 1-4
A. C. Wall.....	¾ point	4	45 1-4
F. B. Damon....	1 point	8	44 3-4
L. L. McLean....	1 point	8	45 5-8
D. W. Corbett....	2 points	10	44 1-2
J. Marsden....	2 points	7	43
F. S. Dodge....	2 points	13	43
J. D. McVeigh....	3 points	4	44 1-4
A. Waterhouse....	3 points	5	44 2-3
J. S. Martin....	4 points	7	45 4-7
John Cassidy....	4 points	7	44 6-7
J. B. Gibson....	4 points	7	45
V. J. Forbes....	4 points	6	44 1-6
L. McCandless....	4 points	4	44 1-2

To Make Guava Jelly.

Representative Ryecroft is not satisfied with growing coffee in Puna and Oiau, and has branched out into the manufacture of guava jelly. While on Oahu recently he purchased material and machinery to carry on the business on a large scale. Arrangements have been perfected for disposing of the output in home markets and at fair profit. The plant is to be further enlarged and trade opened in foreign countries. Hawaii Herald

New Mill Machinery.

In order to handle the increased crop of cane the coming season, the Portuguese Mill Company will be considerably enlarged. The company will put in at once an addition to their plant using triple effect machinery, they expect to turn out next season in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons of sugar. Work of enlarging the mill will be commenced at once. Hawaii Herald

The railroads of the world carry over 100,000 passengers weekly

REMARKABLE CAREER OF CHAS. HOTCHKISS

Printed First Bibles for the Gilbert Islanders.

WAS CAST UP BY THE SEA.

But Missionaries Looked on His Arrival as Providential—Many Years in Offices of Honolulu—Aged Printer Dies After Lingered Illness—Rev. Mr. Bingham Officiates.

Charles Hotchkiss, whose name will always be associated with the pioneer days of the art preservative in the Islands of the Pacific, died Friday morning at the Queen's Hospital, after a lingering illness. While Mr. Hotchkiss never attained much prominence in this country, his career was a most remarkable one, and among the missionary circles of the South Sea Islands his name will always be kindly remembered. Of his early history, comparatively little is known. He was born in Vermont and has relatives in St. Louis, Mo., and Toledo, Ohio. He first came to the Pacific as a sailor on a merchant ship, which was wrecked. Hotchkiss with several sailors took to a small boat and found a haven of rest at Apia, where Rev. Hiram Bingham was stationed as a missionary worker. The story of his arrival at that place and the work performed in giving the Gilbert Islands copies of the Bible is told as follows by Mr. Bingham in his "Stories of the Morning Star":

Among other "worthy deeds" of the Morning Star, she had carried printing-presses to Micronesia. The story of our press at Apia is told as follows by Mr. Bingham in his "Stories of the Morning Star":

Nearly five after we landed there, we sent a copy of the Gospel of Matthew in the Gilbert Island language to Honolulu, by the hands of Kanoa, to be printed there, as also a small hymn-book. Thirteen months later, Kanoa returned in the Morning Star, bringing back an edition of the hymn-book, but no printed copy of Matthew. We were very sorry, for we had often told our pupils that they would soon have an entire Gospel.

It happened that a printing-press had just been sent to us in the Morning Star; and so we said, "We can print Matthew for ourselves." The box which was supposed to contain the press was landed, and soon opened. We found in it a small box of types, cases, and other things used in printing, but no press! The captain felt sure that all had been landed; but I could not rest until I had boarded the vessel and inquired of the mate. He assured me that there was nothing more. As I paddled home that evening, my heart was doubly heavy, from this second disappointment.

Next morning the examination of one of our schools was held; and while this was going on, the captain came to inform me that another search for the missing press was to be made; and, in case it should be found the Stars and Stripes would be hoisted. How great was our joy, upon leaving the school-house, to see the old flag at the mast-head!

The Morning Star soon left us. We had a press, but no printer. A book, however, telling us how to print had been sent, and we hoped soon to understand the business. Only two days after Captain James's departure, a boat entered our lagoon, which had gone adrift with several sailors, when trying to reach a small guano island, some forty miles from the place where they had been wrecked. For ten days they were upon the ocean, and after a voyage of six hundred miles they reached Malana.

They rested one night, and then set out for Apia, in the hope of finding the Morning Star, and going in her to Honolulu. The current was too strong, and the wind too much ahead; so they put back and remained five days longer. They then set out again for Apia, and reached us just too late! A few weeks later they had an opportunity of leaving for Sydney in a cocoanut oil trader.

One of the men was a printer, and he was willing to remain, and set our little press to work. In a few weeks we had Matthew ready for our pupils! Mr. Hotchkiss (for that was his name) also printed several other small books which were greatly needed. We love to think that God sent that kind printer to us over the wide ocean, in an open boat, to help us in giving the Word of Life to the poor Gilbert Islanders.

Mr. Hotchkiss arrived in Hawaii in 1855, and for the greater portion of the time since then he has been employed by Robert Grivey, one of the oldest printers in the country.

The funeral held yesterday afternoon in H. H. Williams' undertaking parlors was attended by members of the typographical fraternity, among whom Mr. Hotchkiss was pleasantly known.

The funeral service was read by Rev. Hiram Bingham, who paid a touching tribute to the man whose name may soon be forgotten, but whose assistance to the missionaries in the Gilbert Islands will always be remembered as one of the providential blessings to those engaged in spreading the news of the Gospel. The remains were interred at Nuuanu Cemetery.

IT SAVES THE CROPPY CHILDREN.

SILVERVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croppy if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given. Kilam & Duran. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are sold by all druggists and dealers.

for the Hawaiian Islands

Your Stock

will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

In the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

OF

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, S'ee Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kamigarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,

Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

EVERY PIECE OF OUR

4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap

ping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press

Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 2d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers.

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN HILO TOWN.

Rain Comes Down in Old Time Style.

VOLCANO FIRES START UP.

Changes Among Teachers—Farewells to Parting Guests—Ladies of Foreign Church Entertain—Electric Light Company Business Booming—News in Shipping Circles, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), Sept. 3.—Hilo district has seemed very much like itself these past two weeks following the weeks of dry weather. Copious showers have fallen nightly and almost daily. The rains have been general throughout a large portion of the island. Even Kailua, which hardly claims more than a biennial shower, was treated to a regular downpour on Monday.

The Volcano is again as active as ever after a subsidence of a few days last week. The scene was courted by the usual number of sight-seers this week, many of whom were tourists who return per Kinai today. The regular monthly church social of the First Foreign Church was held on the evening of the 28th ult. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wilder. A splendid program, prepared by Mesdames Wilder and Winter, was delightfully carried out. A farce entitled "Cousin Frank" was well produced by Mesdames Baldwin, Winter and Wilder, and Misses Richardson and Austin. Mr. Badick favored the company with splendid musical selections and J. H. Boles gave an excellent rendition of "Love in a Balloon." Refreshments and social converse served to make the remainder of the evening pass only too quickly.

A pleasant little gathering of dancers was called on Monday evening at Fireman's Hall by some of the young men and ladies who wished to utilize this occasion to tender a farewell dance to the sojourning young ladies from Punaau who return to their school duties this Kinai.

Mrs. Deacon and Miss Pullar of Pepeekeo gave a party at Pepeekeo Hall on Tuesday evening complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. More. Invitations were extended to all their friends in the neighboring districts, many of whom availed themselves of this opportunity to have a jolly good time at Pepeekeo. The party was a delightful success in every particular.

There has been a decided influx of teachers this week, and Hilo friends are glad to see again the familiar faces of the teachers who have spent their vacations away, and to welcome the several new comers who expect to make their new home here. A number of important changes have occurred in the school department. Miss Kelly, one of Hilo's favorites, has accepted a transfer to Fort street school in Honolulu, and Miss Hattie Coan, who has for many years held the principalship of the Hilo select school, has resigned from the service.

Miss Deyo, principal of Union school, will prolong her vacation in the Eastern States until Christmas. Miss Elvira Richardson will substitute in her class while first assistant, Mr. Cyril O. Smith, will be acting principal.

Miss Clara H. Byer, who received the appointment of assistant in the Select school, will be unable to accept, as she has completed all arrangements for opening a German Kindergarten this term. There will be a delay of one week in opening her school as the building on Church street is not yet completed. Miss Byer has several tots to board and will begin with fifteen to twenty little folks in the cheerful work.

The Misses Annie and Pauline Rose have withdrawn from service in the Haehao school and transferred their energies to dress-making at their home on Church street.

The little friends of Jack Cockburn spent a happy afternoon with him on Tuesday in celebration of his birthday anniversary.

The Hilo Electric Light Company, which began operations last year with a 500 light dynamo, awaits a new plant on the Santiago which will better answer the needs of the company and demands of the town and patrons. The new machinery will furnish 3000 lights. At present the company is unprepared to furnish lights applied for. Poles are being put in place on the streets and roads for sixteen additional arc lights.

The building in course of erection for Hilo Soap Works is fast nearing completion.

The young men at the "Orphanage" entertained a party of lady friends at dinner one evening this week.

Mr. Johnson, the newly appointed deputy at the Custom House, has not yet assumed duties at his new post.

The many friends of Mrs. J. R. Wilson are pleased to welcome her home again greatly improved in health.

Mrs. W. A. Hardy leaves today for Honolulu en route to the coast. In company with her sister, Mrs. J. Lucas of Honolulu, she will leave on the Mariposa and expects to spend a year in California and the Eastern States.

C. H. Baldwin of Maui, who has been recreating in Hilo for some weeks, returns to his scenes of labor per Kinai today.

Rev. and Mrs. Birnie, child and nurse, leave for the metropolis today after a month's vacation on Hawaii.

Rev. Mr. Hill intends returning from Oia with his family next week. Mrs. Hill is greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Renton and the Misses Bond of Kohala came down from the Volcano this week after a month's stay.

A detachment of prisoners from Onomea jail are making a cut in the road

at Papalkou which will improve the road materially. In the mean time the road at this point will remain impassable for teams. The Onomea stage line makes Papalkou its terminus temporarily.

The schooner Allen A. Schang master, arrived from Humboldt Bay, Cal., Friday with a cargo of redwood lumber consigned to C. E. Richardson. She was 19 days out and brought two passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

The bark Santiago is due next week from the Bay City.

Misses Faukie and Nina Eaton and Miss Elvira Hapal are outgoing passengers today bound for Honolulu.

On account of a change in the road at Kalaoa, consequent upon the new survey, Mr. Nicoll's store was left on the bluff. He has new and more commodious quarters built alongside the new line of road and has removed his business there.

Miss Cunningham has closed her dressmaking parlors to accept an office position elsewhere.

Mr. Irving Shoen left on the Hall for Maui in the interest of the Tribune Publishing Company.

OVER THE TEA CUPS.

Few everyday trials are more distressing than to ride in a noisy tramcar and attempt to keep up a conversation. It is just possible to make yourself heard, but the loss of a sense now and then and the straining to catch every word destroy much of the pleasure the talk may bring. I have some friends who always provide for this emergency by slipping a convenient book under the arm, or going to the tram with the morning paper for a pocket companion.

You might converse only when the car stops, and when the welcome moment of silence is broken only by the sweet singing of birds. But the pauses are not frequent, and the times between are somewhat awkward unless you have a book to ruin your eyes.

If, on the other hand, you accept the limitations of your nerves and elect to maintain a frigid silence, you are that anomaly, an unsociable monster consumed by the instinct of sociability. Furthermore, your neighbor may wonder at your affection. He may know you as possessed of volubility, and may wonder what in the world is the matter with you, what sudden change has come over your disposition. If it is less a question of saving your nerve forsooth a matter of being courteous to your friends, choose for yourself, or explain the situation. On the whole it may be best not to experiment in silence-keeping in the cars unless you warn all your friends of what you are doing and why.

One day I stood waiting at a telephone in a busy store, and saw the high desks ranged about the office where I stood, and the tall stools were here and there a writer perched on high. And I was struck with the absurdity of the tall desks and stools, but not at that time did my long standing at the telephone seem a foolish proceeding. The tall desks—why, they must have been first in the fashion years and years ago, so that the clerks could step to the desk and record their sales without taking the trouble—or the time—to sit. Hence, for those who had considerable writing, the tall perches. When the intermittent clerks was replaced by the chronic bookkeeper the desk came down, and the bookkeeper not from his perch, but with it.

All this I thought of while I was standing at the telephone. Suddenly I awoke to an intolerable sense of weariness, and observed that telephones in general have been affixed to the wall more than five feet from the floor, and all who would make use of the wizard phone must stand. That is all very well for stores, but in our homes give me the low telephone with the convenient chair which robs telephoning of half its terrors. This arrangement allows me to emulate the endurance of our long-suffering Central, an endurance which could accompany none but a sedentary life.

BRIDE-ELECT MONOGRAMS.

When a young woman changes her name she naturally changes her initials and it is necessary for her trousseau to be identified with her new and wife-like character in the matter of a monogram. Fashion decrees how this monogram shall be done, just as the arbitrary dame decrees how visiting cards shall be printed or the shears of the modiste wielded in cutting dresses, it is a good thing for the monogram makers that Dame Fashion demands constant changes, for her whims are expensive and must be obeyed.

It used to be the correct thing in monograms to start with the initial letter of the surname as a centrepiece and have the initial letters of the first and second names fantastically intertwined around it. Swell society people no longer have their monograms worked in this way. The initials are run straight along in small letters.

A few of the recent brides ignored custom and had their first names worked on the underclothing. This departure from the recognized monogram style was due to a superstitious dread of something happening if the too confident bride-to-be caused her future husband's initial to be embroidered on her clothing.

An example of the risk run by this anticipation of the future was afforded by the spectacle of a bride, to whose marriage columns of newspaper space were recently devoted, having to send her trousseau, prepared for a former marriage that failed to come off, to the embroiderer's to have the old monogram ripped off and the new one put on.—Philadelphia Press.

A CHARMING GOLF SUIT.

A charming model, primarily intended for golfing, but equally suited for walking, especially in damp weather, by Sir John Lubbock. One-third of England's national income, he declared, is spent in paying for past wars, and one-third in preparing for future wars, so that only a third is left for the government of the country.

able, may be substituted. The coat and straps are also stitched round three times. The plain skirt is not more than four yards wide and is lined with silk. For this purpose an old dress may be utilized—a last summer's washing silk, or a petticoat in fairly good condition. The same remark applies to the lining of the bicycle costume. The skirt does not come below the ankles, and is met by high tan laced boots. The hat is either of rough straw or of fawn Panama with a Tam O' Shanter crown, bunches of ribbon on each side, and two quills. The neat little shirt is of pink zephyr or cambric, with small pleats down the front. The revers and cuffs are lined with stiff canvas. The basque is full at the back and the sleeves are of moderate size. Smoked pearl buttons give a finish to the whole. About seven yards of tweed, double width, will be required; 1 1/2 yards of white cloth for the trimmings, 2 1/2 yards of lining for the bodice, and about six yards of silk for the skirt lining.

HOW AND WHAT TO DRINK.

Avoid drinking large quantities. Gulping down pints of liquid will not quench the thirst any better than sipping slowly a twentieth part of the amount, and may do much mischief to the stomach. It should be remembered that the sense of thirst is not in the stomach, but in the throat, and water sipped and swallowed slowly will be as effectual as anything in satisfying it. Mineral waters are pleasant and satisfying in the summer, and it is well to drink them while staying away in the summer, unless you are very sure of the water supply, which, in the country, if often inadequate. Too much aerated water should not be drunk; fruit juices are really more refreshing and wholesome. Lemonade made with fresh fruit, unsweetened, and taken in small quantities, will quench extreme thirst.

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

Premature baldness is a disease brought on from numerous causes; ill-health, nervous disorders, over-anxiety, sedentary employment in badly ventilated rooms, excessive perspiration and by seurf or dandruff. This latter ailment, so common, needs the greatest attention, for if not removed it will soon cause your hair to drop off.

TO DRIVE AWAY ANTS.

A little quicklime placed in the infested places will drive away any kind of ant. Where they infest rooms, lay down thin slices of new meat or liver, upon which the ants will soon congregate; when covered, throw the meat into a basin of hot water, scrape the ants off, shake the slices dry and put them down again to collect more.

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Wards.....	1	2	3	4	5	side.
Deaths.....	9	7	11	8	3	0

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 16.03

Hawaiians..... 19.43

Asiatics..... 12.03

All other nationalities..... 16.50

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health.

A NURSE SPEAKS.

She Heartily Endorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Tried Them Herself and Now Glad to Recommend Them to all Women. As a Medicine During the Change of Life They are Unfailingly.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, New York.

Another intelligent witness has been added to the thousands who have endorsed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mrs. Nancy Waugh of Brooklyn, a professional nurse, after finding that the Pink Pills benefited her, now advises her patients to take them. In speaking with the reporter about the pills as a medicine Mrs. Waugh said:

"About a year ago I was ill. I made an effort to get about in a few days because circumstances compelled it. One of the first places I visited after I went out was the home of my daughter, Mrs. Dora Rogers. My daughter, who had previously taken the pills, urged me to try them. I took her advice, and in less than a week I felt stronger and more cheerful. I would like to emphasize the cheerfulness, for my ailment was principally that of a melancholy feeling. The pills have the power to drive away the blues, and for that reason they are worth more than ten times what is charged for them."

"To all women who have reached that critical period, the change of life, I recommend these pills most heartily. They are such a simple, agreeable medicine. In my little chest which I carry about with me I always have a box of the pills with me. I go out for a week or two at a time, and so feel the need of them while away from home. I usually take one dose a day, after breakfast. When I first started taking them I took three doses each day. As a family medicine I can think of no better remedy."

The Pink Pills will help both sexes, but they are especially beneficial for women. Young women who have little blood ought to keep them on hand all the time. I never see a pale face that I do not feel like recommending the Pink Pills. They have ingredients that tone up the system in a wonderfully short time, and with increased health comes cheerfulness, which brings sunshine and happiness in the family."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in a general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., the Hobron Drug Co. and all dealers in medicine.

U. S. S. ADAMS' RECEPTION.

Captain Watson and Officers Give Friends a Good Time.

Captain Watson and officers of the U. S. S. Adams gave their friends a most delightful time aboard ship yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6, the occasion being the usual monthly reception and dance inaugurated very soon after the arrival of that man-of-war in port. Mrs. N. R. Harris and Mrs. F. H. Brown received for the captain and officers.

Among those present were Mrs. A. S. Willis, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. R. P. Meyers, Mrs. Phillips, Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Ballou, Misses McGrew, Carroll (2), Duane, Stubbs, Stanbury, Field, Afong (3), French, Grace, Lewers, Messrs. J. McGraw, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., C. von Hamm and a number of others.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of August, 1890, was 38, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year	6	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 5	4	From 40 to 50	4
From 5 to 10	2	From 50 to 60	2
From 10 to 20	1	From 60 to 70	4
From 20 to 30	5	Over 70	7

Males 21 Females 17

Hawaiians 17 Great Britain 4

Chinese 9 United States 3

Portuguese 1 Other nationalities 3

Japanese 1

Total 38 Unattached 15 Non-Residents 1

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

August, 1892 50 August, 1895 61

August, 1893 46 August, 1896 38

August, 1894 57

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Beriberi	1	Heart Disease	1
Burns	1		

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

ATM.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
Barometer	29.92	29.93	29.94	29.95	29.96	29.97	29.98	29.99
Temp.	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wind	N.E.							
Wind force	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clouds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humidity	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Pressure	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010
Wind direction	NE							
Wind speed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	Sep.	High	Low	Small	Sun	Moons
Mon	1	3.50	3.35	3.00	5.45	6.10
Tues	2	4.30	4.20	3.90	5.45	6.10
Wed.	3	4.57	4.50	4.10	11.12	10.545
Thur.	4	5.45	5.40	5.10	11.45	10.545
Frid.	5	6.38	6.20	5.80	12.30	11.545
Sat.	6	7.42	7.30	6.20	12.58	11.545
Sun.	7	8.20	8.00	6.40	13.45	11.545

New moon Sept. 7 at 8h 14m a.m.
The tides and moon phases are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group now in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The standard time whistle sounds at 12h 0m. 0s (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 0m. 0s (midnight) Hawaiian Standard Time.

0m. 0s (midnight) Hawaiian Standard Time.